

(pages misnumbered in nos. 13-14-15.  
+ 4 pages nos. as before. Page 4 of No. 15  
should be numbered page 60.)

THE



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

NUMBER 13.

Poetry.

The Gathering.

BY ELI WHITPLE.

The following lines were prompted by the perusal of a letter from Carson Valley, calling on the Saints in this country to move to that place.

Behold the morning star appearing,  
See the day begins to break,  
See the Saints their course are steering,  
For to strengthen Zion's stake;  
See the holy angels flying,  
See them wend their way to earth—  
Lo, they come to visit Zion,  
To reveal more light and truth.

Hark! they speak with voice like thunder,  
Bid the Saints to gather home,  
For the tares are bound in bundles,  
And the harvest hour has come.  
Yes, they come the wheat to gather  
In their barn, which is secure,  
To protect it from the weather  
Which the wicked must endure.

Soon we'll see our great Messiah,  
When the angels' work is done;  
When the earth is cleansed by fire,  
Then we'll know as we are known;  
Then the Saints will be promoted,  
And their banners be unfurled,  
And their time will be devoted,  
When they are set to judge the world.

When our works are all completed,  
And our labors all are done,  
All opposing powers defeated,  
Then with God we'll be as one:  
Then we'll praise his name forever,  
And with him we'll always reign,  
And we'll sing of shout hosannah;  
Yes, for ever more: Amen.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DESERET.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, all citizens of the United States have the right guaranteed by the Constitution to make those laws by which they are governed; and

Whereas, it appears from a census report, made pursuant to an act of the late legislature, that the Territory of Utah possesses a population sufficiently numerous to justify them in asserting their claims to this inestimable privilege;

Therefore, we the people, grateful to the Supreme Being for the enjoyment of life and mercy, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish the following Constitution:—

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARY AND NAME.

SEC. 1. All that part of the territory of the United States now known as Utah Territory, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh (37th) parallel of north latitude, is hereby formed into a free and sovereign State, and named Deseret.

ARTICLE II.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SEC. 1. In republican governments all men should possess their natural rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending their life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded in their authority, and instituted for their benefit; therefore they have an inalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety, happiness, and the public good shall require it.

SEC. 3. All men shall have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; and the General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the good members of this State, shall be equally

free exercise thereof, or to disturb any person in his religious worship or sentiments, and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as under the protection of the laws; and no subordination or preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be ever required for any office of trust under this Constitution.

SEC. 4. Any person of this State who may hereafter be engaged, directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 5. Every person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

SEC. 6. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures.

SEC. 7. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and all prisoners shall be heard by self, or counsel, at their own election; and no person shall be held to answer a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

SEC. 8. All penalties and punishments shall be in proportion to the offences; and all offences before conviction shall be bailable, except capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required.

SEC. 9. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, or the public safety shall require it.

SEC. 10. Treason against this State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort.

SEC. 11. The General Assembly shall pass no bill of attainder, or ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.

SEC. 12. The law shall not be suspended but by legislative authority.

SEC. 13. The right of petition by the people shall be preserved inviolate.

SEC. 14. The right of citizens to keep and bear arms for common defence shall not be questioned.

SEC. 15. Private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation.

SEC. 16. No standing army shall be kept up in this State in time of peace, and the military shall at all times and in all places be in strict subordination to civil power.

SEC. 17. The enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE III.

The powers of Government of the State of Deseret shall be divided into three distinct departments, viz:—legislative, executive, and judicial.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE.

SEC. 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in a General Assembly consisting of a senate and house of representatives, the members of which shall be elected by the people.

SEC. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be annual, until otherwise provided by legislative enactment; and the first session shall be as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, whose term of office shall continue two years from the day of their election.

SEC. 4. Senators shall be chosen in the same manner as the representatives, whose term of office shall continue four years from the day of their election.

SEC. 5. No person shall be a member of the General Assembly except he be a free, white, male citizen of the United States, and an in-

habitant of this State one year preceding the time of his election, and has at his election an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent.

SEC. 6. The general Assembly shall have power to prescribe the number and make the apportionment of senators and representatives; provided, the number of senators shall not be less than one third nor more than one half of the representatives; and at its first session the General Assembly shall be divided by lot as equally as may be into two classes; the seats of the representatives of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of one year, and of the senators at the first class, at the expiration of two years.

SEC. 7. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members.

SEC. 8. A majority in each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; and a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalty as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent government.

SEC. 10. Each member of the General Assembly shall be privileged from civil arrest during any session, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 11. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 12. The members of the General Assembly shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, which may be administered by each other, or by any person qualified to administer oaths.

SEC. 13. The veto power of the Governor shall be allowed by the General Assembly, except on bills which when reconsidered shall be again passed by a majority of two-thirds; and any bill vetoed by the Governor shall be returned within ten days (Sundays excepted) with his objections, otherwise it shall become a law, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return.

SEC. 14. Every law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect from and after its publication, unless otherwise provided at the time of its enactment.

SEC. 15. At the first election after this Constitution takes effect the voters of this State shall elect the same number of senators and representatives as are now elected to the Territory of Utah, and according to the present apportionment.

SEC. 16. The legislative power of the General Assembly of this State shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of this State.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE EXECUTIVE.

SEC. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, whose term of office shall be four years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term who shall be the president of the senate.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, who has not been a citizen of the United States six years next preceding his election.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the militia, navy, and all the armies of this State.

SEC. 4. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 5. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 6. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is prescribed by the Constitution and laws for filling such va-

cancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment and commission, which shall expire when such vacancy shall be filled by due course of law.

SEC. 7. He shall also have power to convene the General Assembly by proclamation, when in his opinion the interests of the State require it.

SEC. 8. He shall communicate by message to the General Assembly at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he in his wisdom shall deem expedient.

SEC. 9. In the case of disagreement in the General Assembly with regard to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to dissolve the session by proclamation.

SEC. 10. No person shall, while holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, execute the office of Governor, except as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and commute punishments after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

SEC. 12. There shall be a seal of this State which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him officially, and be called "Great Seal of the State of Deseret."

SEC. 13. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Deseret, sealed with the Great Seal of State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 14. A Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Attorney General, shall be elected by the General Assembly, who shall continue in office for the term of four years, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by law.

SEC. 15. In case of impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, until such disability shall cease or the vacancy be filled.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE JUDICIAL.

SEC. 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associates, two of whom shall be a quorum to hold courts.

SEC. 3. The supreme judges shall be elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years after the first election under this Constitution. At said first election one shall be elected for two years, one for four years, and one for six years.

SEC. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State, and shall exercise such other jurisdiction and appellate powers as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Until otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the State is hereby divided into eleven judicial districts, follows:—  
Great Salt Lake and Summit counties shall compose the first Judicial District.

Utah and Cedar Counties	second
Juan and San Pete	third
Millard and Beaver	fourth
Iron and Washington	fifth
Carson	sixth
Humboldt, St. Mary's, } Grosvenor and Malad }	seventh
Cache and Box Elder	eighth
Weber and Davis	ninth
Green River	tenth
Tooele, Shampub and Desert	eleventh

SEC. 6. The judges of the district courts shall be elected by the electors of their respective districts, whose term of office shall be two years, and shall have such jurisdiction as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. The style of all process shall be "STATE OF DESERET," and all criminal prosecution shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State.

ARTICLE VII.

OF ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. All male persons over twenty-one

years of age having a residence of six months in this State, being citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 2. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, military or naval place or station within this State, shall be entitled to vote, unless otherwise provided for by law.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person guilty of any infamous crime shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. The first general election under this Constitution shall be held at such times as the acting Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, shall appoint for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and Members of the General Assembly, and all other officers of this State, as provided for in this Constitution. Said election shall be conducted and returns made in accordance with the existing laws of the Territory of Utah, at the time when said election shall be called.

SEC. 7. The first meeting of the General Assembly shall be as directed by proclamation by the Governor elect, and subsequent sessions shall be held as provided by law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE MILITIA.

SEC. 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, and shall be armed, equipped and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. All commissioned officers of the militia shall be elected as the General Assembly shall prescribe, and shall be commissioned by the Governor of the State.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 1. If at any time the General Assembly deem it necessary, and for the best interest of the State, that this Constitution be revised, altered, or amended, they shall cause such proposed revision, alterations, or amendments, to be published in the same manner as provided for notices of elections, and submitted to the Commonwealth at their next general election; and if a majority of said electors shall vote in favor of such proposed revisions, alterations, or amendments, the same shall thereafter become parts of this Constitution, otherwise this Constitution shall remain unaltered.

ARTICLE X.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 1. In order that no inconvenience may arise in passing from a Territorial to a State government, it is hereby declared that the present organization, laws, and everything pertaining to the Territorial government of Utah shall remain in full force and virtue in law, until superseded by the action of the State government under the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 2. The compensation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges, members of the General Assembly, and all other officers shall be as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. All officers of this State may continue in office until superseded by their successors.

SEC. 4. All officers created by virtue of this Constitution shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and to faithfully perform the duties of their office.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall encourage education.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Constitution and other documents of this Convention,

together with the names of the Delegates to Congress, be laid before the people of this Territory by the Members of this Convention, on the 1st of April next, for their approval or disapproval, and returns thereof be made to the President of this Convention on or before the 30th day of April next; and if approved by the people, then the actions of this Convention shall be considered valid; if disapproved, then they shall be null and void.

Antimony.

THERE are a great many metals of which in common life we know nothing, although some of them minister to our daily wants. One of these metals is antimony; and as we owe a great deal to it, so let us become better acquainted with it. The metal has been known from time immemorial; its early name was stibium; but the Basil Valentine, an alchemist and a German monk, having, as tradition relates, thrown some of it to the dogs, observed that after purging them violently they immediately grew fat upon it. Upon this he imagined that by giving his fellow monks a similar dose they also would become fat. The experiment however was anything but successful, for most of them died. From that time stibium was named antimony—antimonium. This very Herald could not bear this intelligence to you, dear reader, were it not for antimony, because the type with which it is printed is a mixture of that metal and lead. For many reasons the type-metal now in use is not likely to be superseded; so far as we can judge, printing will always be indirectly indebted to antimony; how much then do we owe to this metal! When pure, it is a brilliant, silvery, hard metal; when melted at a red heat and thrown upon the ground, it divides into globules, each one burning with remarkable scintillations. When antimony exposed to the air it does not rust, like iron, but retains its brilliancy for a considerable time; it cannot, however, be rolled or hammered without falling to powder; hence it is but little used by hardware manufacturers; but when alloyed, that is, mixed with other metal, it forms several useful compounds. Basil Valentine's dangerous experiment led to the use of antimony in medicine, and in this field it has obtained such a reputation, that to the present day it is in some remedies A 1 in the doctor's shop. Antimony wine is a family medicine now-a-days, although it has had "something to put up with" on its road to fame. The Parliament of Paris at one time made it illegal to use it internally, and a celebrated physician lost his diploma for administering it; however, in 1637 it was restored to use by public authority, and so it has continued to the present time. The antimony mines are chiefly in Hungary, Transylvania, and Germany; but small portions are also obtained from the silver-lead mines of "Old England."—[The Family Herald.

ANIMAL MIGRATIONS.—The carrier pigeon has, for many generations, shown something like a monopoly of this prodigious inspiration of geographical knowledge. It has been supposed that the eye of this extraordinary bird is endowed with so distant a sight as to enable it to discern small objects at a distance of fifty miles, which is contrary to the laws of optics, and clearly impossible. Again, the convex of the eye of the bee is so great that it must evidently be near-sighted, as doubtless is requisite for the work it has to do. Yet bees will take an excursion of five, six, or eight miles, and return to their hive "ere set of sun." In short, this faculty exists in so many animals, and is so curiously and marvellously developed on special occasions, that Dr. Good has expressed a suspicion of the existence of a sixth sense in certain animal tribes. His theory, however, is not confirmed by anatomy, although it is not impossible, as this naturalist elsewhere suggests, that some modification of the sense of smell may guide some animals on certain occasions.



## THE WESTERN STANDARD.

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EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISING AND OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.

As the Standard will have a very large circulation among the inhabitants of Utah Territory, independent of its extensive circulation in this State, strong inducements are offered to business men of this vicinity to have their advertisements placed in its columns. There is at present an enormous amount of goods purchased by the people of Utah, and San Bernardino County Cal., in this city, at the former point also, the Standard will be read by the hundreds of emigrants who journey at that place on their way from the West. We call particular attention of Hotel keepers and others to these facts.

Those merchants who are already aware of the great and constantly increasing trade between the two cities of Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, can appreciate the advantages that are offered.

The cost of advertising will be made as low as can possibly be afforded.

## The Western Standard.

SATURDAY, MAY 17.

## The Anticipated Constitution.

The anticipations indulged in by many of the editorial fraternity in this city, for some time back, in regard to the Constitution of the Incipient State of Deseret, have at length been gratified. The long looked for document has arrived, and Utah's convention, contrary to the expectations of many, has produced an unexceptionable Constitution—a Constitution eminently republican and tolerant in all its features, and one to which the most critical and fastidious can take no exception. A feeling of disappointment is apparent. It was expected that the Mormons would frame a Constitution that would be perfectly at variance with every thing liberal and republican, and in which all the obnoxious features of the phantom, which they have conjured up in their own minds as being Mormonism, would be incorporated.

Many of our contemporaries in this city, seem to be perfectly at a loss to comprehend how it can be possible that the Mormons should draft so liberal and consistent a Constitution, and still believe as they do. They seem to have the idea that Mormonism and republican institutions, with free toleration, are irreconcilable; and they persist, in the face of the strongest testimony to the contrary, in that belief. It is with great reluctance they will even admit that the Mormons have framed a good Constitution; and where they do make this admission they seem to be determined not to let the Mormons have any of the benefit of it, if they can help it, for they immediately commence decrying the sincerity of their intentions, and painting in vivid colors the ulterior objects they have in view, and intend to carry out, when the opportunity presents itself.

It is not so much with what the Mormons have done that such individuals find fault, as it is with what they intend to do. They may have been loyal, may have been a law-abiding and order-loving people from their rise up to the present time, but they will not admit that they have been so from principle; they imagine that the Mormons only want the time when they will be sufficiently strong to go forth, Mohammed-like, and compel belief in their doctrines at the point of the sword. Absurd as this idea is, being completely irreconcilable with the well-known antecedents of the people, it is the only idea they will entertain; and the only way in their opinion to avert it, is to stop the progress of Mormonism.

We are a people who believe in revelation. We believe that the Lord can and does bestow knowledge in relation to future events upon his people. We also believe that Lucifer can reveal unto his servants the knowledge which he possesses. And the knowledge which he possesses teaches him, that if the system of God now established upon the earth, commonly called Mormonism, prosper, it will eventually break in pieces and crush his power and dominion which he now holds on the earth in the hearts of the children of men. Many profess to be able to predict what the future of Mormonism will be, yet they will not acknowledge for a moment that the Lord bestows such knowledge in these days; therefore, if they have not received the knowledge, through which they make these predictions, from him, they must have derived it from the opposite source.

There must needs be an opposition in all things, and without doubt Satan is doing all in his power to oppose the progress of that kingdom whose language and greatness is the dominion of life; and we are aware that with the abundance of false and incorrect ideas which he has implanted in the minds of those who will give heed to his words is also considerable truth mingled. We predict that the work which they count that Mormonism will accomplish, and which their statements that it is, according to be dreaded, are also true when applied to the evil one and his satellites; but there is nothing about it to be dreaded by good men, nor who are desirous of seeing righteousness and good order established in the earth.

Such individuals have nothing to dread in the progress of Mormonism.

Who are the individuals that are found arrayed against Mormonism? are they not of the same class as those with whom Satan had power in ancient days, when the Lord raised up a people on the earth? While this Church was in its infancy and comparatively unknown, numbering but few members within its fold, this class of individuals manifested the same feeling of dread and apprehension that they now possess. They could then, as they profess to be able to do now, predict what the future of Mormonism would be; but their master, the devil, always contrived to keep them in ignorance of the means through which these results would be accomplished. To point out the means would be revealing too much. He did not tell them that this gospel would spread, and would gather in its hundreds of thousands, by virtue of its own intrinsic merits, accompanied with the blessing and Holy Spirit of the Lord bestowed upon its propagators and converts; but he filled their minds with the idea that all these results would be brought about by cunning, intrigue, base alliances and the force of arms.

It is a curious fact, that in the early days of Mormonism, when the Mormons had not been guilty of any of the acts upon which men at the present time pretend to base their opposition, those who came in contact with it and opposed it, had the same feelings of embittered hostility that those who oppose it now have. They imagined then, as they do now, that in every move the Mormons made they had a sinister object in view. They were determined to put an evil construction on the most innocent transactions, and they watched them with the greatest jealousy. The Mormons' assertion of their independence was as much apprehended and was thought to be as near at hand in those days, as it is in these days. They thought then that they were only waiting for a favorable opportunity, and a sufficient increase of numbers, to assert their independence, and throw off all allegiance to the Federal Government; and they still think so. They thought then that they were tampering with the slaves in Missouri and the Indians on her frontiers, and were forming an alliance with these creatures for revolutionary purposes; and they still think so about our intercourse with the latter. Our residence of ten years in their country, without the exhibition of the least symptom of this being our intention, has not been sufficient to convince them to the contrary. They still tenaciously cling to these ideas; and they will continue to cling to them, although all our acts bear testimony to their falsity, until they go down to the grave, or until they cease to give heed to the spirit by which they are now actuated.

It is in this spirit that some have viewed the Constitution of the State of Deseret. They admit that it is republican in form and essence, and contains nothing inconsistent with the Federal Constitution; but their scrutinizing observation (?) pierces through the covering which it affords, and divines the purposes of the Mormons after they obtain admittance into the Union as a State! They profess to be very much afraid that the "disgusting doctrines" of the Saints will be engrafted upon the fundamental law, and their "corruption" be spread abroad to the contamination of the people. How sanctimoniously they dilate on these evils while at the same time they themselves are as guilty of corruption and abomination as Satan desires them to be. They are anxiously straining their vision to discern the mote they imagine to be in the Mormons' eye, without appearing to notice the beam that is in their own. As it is in San Francisco so it is throughout the world, those who raise the greatest hue and cry about Mormon corruption, are the very individuals who are guilty of the identical acts they are desirous of fastening upon the Mormons.

Such individuals appear to be in perpetual dread of this people, and though they affect to despise them, they can not divest themselves of the presentiment that they will eventually triumph. Their presentiments are correct. The triumph of Mormonism has ceased to be problematical with us—we know it will continue to triumph. It is a glorious consolation that we have, that, whether men deal out invective and abuse, or praise and flatter us, whether they oppose or aid us, whether we are admitted into the Union or refused this privilege, Mormonism will progress, and will continue to enroll under its banner all those who love the truth and are desirous to keep the commandments of God.

## An Appeal to the Saints.

The following "Card to the Public," being the minutes of a public meeting held in San Bernardino to take into consideration the measures to be adopted to send provisions and animals to Utah, was handed to us by Elder Willard Whipple, who arrived on Sunday last from San Bernardino. We give it publicity that those of the Saints in this upper country, who may feel disposed to second our brethren in the South, in their benevolent efforts to alleviate the situation of the poor in Utah, and to place means in the hands of the Bishops to be administered as needed to those who may be in want, can have the privilege of doing so. We are informed by Mr. Whipple that it was expected when he left San Bernardino that sev-

eral teams would start for the Valley on Monday last, the 12th inst.; and they intended to keep loading up and sending off wagons and teams as fast as the means came to hand.

These few loads that have started will not suffice—they will, comparatively speaking, be but a drop in the bucket, but so long as the necessity exists it is the intention to keep sending from San Bernardino what can be collected. If any thing is to be done the sooner it is commenced the better it will be, as the season is advancing, and, we trust, the crisis will soon be passed. The Saints, therefore, will perceive the necessity of immediate action in this matter, and will do well not to defer doing all in their power now, with the delusive idea of being able to do considerably more at some future time.

So long as Mr. Whipple remains, he having been appointed, one of the committee to solicit and receive donations, all who feel disposed to assist can forward their donations to him at this office.

This help has been unsolicited by the people of Utah, and will no doubt be received by them as a spontaneous token of sympathy, offered by their brethren in this country through being actuated by the same spirit which prompted the ancient Saints in Antioch, (when Agabus prophesied of the great dearth there should be throughout the earth,) to send relief, every man according to his ability, to their brethren in Judea.

## CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

At a meeting of the citizens of San Bernardino, held at the Union school room on the 2nd May A. D. 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the people of Utah; Gen. Jefferson Hunt was called to the Chair, Mr. W. S. Warren, Clerk. On motion Mayor C. C. Rich, Judge D. M. Thomas, Sheriff Robert Clift and Wm. J. Cox Esq., were appointed a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the object of the meeting, and to report on the next evening. Meeting then adjourned until the following evening.

May 3rd, 1856

Met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor Mayor Charles C. Rich in the Chair.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

Resolved: Owing to the failure of the crops in the Territory of Utah, the past season, and the extreme severity of the past winter, during which many horses and cattle died, leaving a number of the inhabitants destitute of both provisions and teams, Therefore,

Resolved, That we collect together as much as possible of Provisions, Groceries, Clothing and Stock and forward the same immediately for the assistance of the destitute.

Resolved, Secondly, That we write one and all of our friends in this and the adjoining Counties to assist us in this act of charity, and aid us in supplying the necessary means to forward the above object.

Resolved, Thirdly, That Daniel M. Thomas, William Matthews, Robert Clift, William J. Cox, A. W. Collins and Willard Whipple be a Committee to solicit and receive donations in this and the surrounding Counties.

CHAS. C. RICH,  
D. M. THOMAS,  
ROBT. CLIFT,  
WM. J. COX,  
Committee.

San Bernardino, May 3rd, 1856.

## An Attempt to Assassinate an Editor.

San Francisco has been in a state of the most intense excitement since Wednesday afternoon, in consequence of an attempt having been made by James P. Casey, editor of the *Sunday Times* to assassinate James King of Wm., editor of the *Evening Bulletin*. It appears that an article appeared in Wednesday's issue of the *Bulletin* in which Mr. King alludes to Mr. Casey in the following language:

"The fact that Casey has been an inmate of Sing Sing prison in New York, is no offence against the laws of this State; nor is the fact of his having stuffed himself through the ballot-box as elected to the Board of Supervisors from a district where it is said he was not even a candidate, any justification for Mr. Bagley to shoot Casey, however richly the latter may deserve to have his neck stretched for such fraud on the people. These are acts against the public good, not against Mr. Bagley in particular, and however much we may regret Casey's former character, or be convinced of the shallowness of his promised reformation, we cannot justify the assumption by Mr. Bagley to take upon himself the redressing of these wrongs. This case of Bagley's has caused us much anxiety, and we should have been pleased to have withdrawn cheerfully his name from the list alluded to, but we cannot conscientiously do more than express our gratification at the assurance we got of his present conduct, in which we trust he will persevere. As to the Casey fight, we suggest to Mr. Bagley if he can explain that away, it would not be amiss to do so, and he can have the use of our columns for that purpose."

After the publication of this article, Mr. Casey called at the editorial room of the *Bulletin*, and asked the editor what he meant by its publication; telling him that he was willing that all his acts since he had been in this country should be investigated, but was not willing that his previous acts should be raked up. King asked him if he was done; if he was, to leave. Casey then told him, that he should say through the columns of his paper what he pleased, and if necessary, he should defend himself; and then left. Shortly afterwards Mr. King left his office, and was met by Casey near the corner of Washington and Montgomery street. As King approached, Casey cried out, "draw and defend yourself," and immediately throwing off a short cloak which he wore, presented a navy revolver, when they were but a few feet apart, and shot King in the breast, the ball passing through his body. When he received the wound he exclaimed "I am shot" and staggered into the Pacific Express Office. Casey was immediately hurried off to the station house and locked up. In a few minutes after the assault, the street was densely packed with men, all in the highest state of excitement; and as soon as it was ascertained that the as-

sassin was at the station house, a rush was made there by the whole crowd, with cries of "hang him," "hang him," &c. For greater security he was carried in a carriage by the officers from the station house to the county jail; and to defend himself while in the carriage, he was armed with a brace of revolvers! During the evening the most tremendous excitement prevailed throughout the whole city. On Montgomery street, where the people had assembled in immense crowds, several exciting speeches were delivered, and strong appeals made to the people to avenge the blood of their fellow-citizen who had been so inhumanly shot down. From there they adjourned to the Plaza; but for want of leaders, no organization was effected. The military were called out, and repaired to the jail, where they remained throughout the night, and by their presence deterred the people, who had assembled in large numbers, from making an attack upon it. On Thursday morning the old Vigilance Committee met together, and came to the conclusion to have the names of those who wished to join, registered. Thousands signed their names, pledging their honors to carry out whatever determination the majority should come to. Great reliance was placed by the populace in the action of the Vigilance Committee. On Thursday afternoon the following placard was posted up:

"EMERGENCY OF THE MOMENT!—TO THE PEOPLE! FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS, LEAD ME YOUR EAR! The time was when in San Francisco many among us, law-abiding men, regretted the acts of the Vigilance Committee, and were willing to hope that if the law of the land had been duly supported the guilty would have met with their deserts. Since then, better experience has convinced us that the Law is here a mockery; that the weak, the poor, the stranger, may pay his misdeeds by the forfeiture of his liberty or his life; but the rich villain, the powerful gambler, supported by his rich confederates, laughs at the impotence of the law, and stalks through our streets with bowie knife & revolver to work out his wicked will, conscious of a 'friend at court,' who will screen him from his deeds!"

"Patience is a virtue, but there is a point beyond which it degenerates into cowardice. Obedience to the law is the duty of every citizen; but when the law is effete, or its protection becomes tyrannical, RESISTANCE becomes the duty of FREEMEN!"

"Such is the PRESENT EMERGENCY, to our view. The Law and the Courts are a farce; murder stalks amongst us, AND MUST BE CHECKED. Then up, friends, and let the majority of the people try the FREEDOM FIGHTER, and then, if he be guilty, EXECUTE!"

The streets have been lined with people from morning till night, the scenes of the past few days being the only topics of conversation. The bulletin boards of the different papers have been surrounded by throngs of eager people, anxious to learn all they can in relation to the action likely to be taken in the matter. All feel that the time for action has arrived. It has now to be decided whether peaceful and law-abiding citizens can be shot down with impunity in the streets like dogs, and their murderers allowed to go forth uncondemned and unpunished, or whether the majesty of the laws shall be vindicated, and the assassin receive the just punishment of his demerits. The people have now to decide, whether they will arise in their majesty and strength, and thoroughly cleanse the judgment seats and courts of justice of the land from the impurity, injustice and corruption which now abound there, or whether they will submit to have things continue as they have been. If they are but firm and united, and are determined by the expression of the popular will to hurl these office holders, who do not respect either the laws of the land or their constitutional obligations, from the positions of trust and responsibility which they now occupy, a change for the better will soon be apparent, and matters will mend. But if these things are not done, if vice and crime are allowed to thrive unmolested and unchecked, if the blood of the innocent and unoffending can be spilled without restraint, and the murderer be permitted to again go at large and seek fresh victims as has been the case heretofore, then we unto this city and this country, for the Lord will not permit the blood of the guiltless to cry from the earth unavenged. The cries of the widow and the fatherless, made so by the demoniacal passions of men, will not ascend to his ears in vain, he will visit with scourges the people who will permit such things to take place in their midst without taking means to remedy it.

We have had but one opinion of the diabolical attempt there has been made to take the life of Mr. King. With order loving men there can be but one opinion. It was a dastardly and atrocious attempt to silence a man, whose "faults" have been to speak the truth on many subjects too plainly to be palatable. We do not think that Mr. King is faultless, or that he has not been injudicious in some respects; we would be doing him injustice, however, did we not give him credit for fearlessly and manfully speaking out, regardless alike of the smiles or frowns of the corrupt, in opposition to every thing that he deemed wrong. He has battled earnestly and zealously to expose iniquity and to defend the rights of the people, and if he has erred, it probably has been for lack of knowledge, and not from a disposition to intentionally do wrong.

Mr. King throughout the whole of Thursday was quite rational, and hopes were entertained that he might recover. Yesterday, however, the physicians made an examination, and pronounced his situation critical. He is surrounded by kind and anxious friends, and his wife, though in a delicate situation, has been unremitting in her attentions upon him.

Obedience is better than sacrifice.

## News from Utah.

By the arrival of the *Sea Bird*, on the 11th, we have received advices from Great Salt Lake City to the 4th ult., and from Cedar City to the 13th. Files of the *News* have come to hand up to the 2nd of April, and contain the usual bountiful supply of excellent reading matter, together with the "Constitution of the State of Deseret." The delegates to the Convention assembled on the 17th of March at the Council House in Great Salt Lake County; and after a short, efficient and harmonious session, they reported the "Constitution of the State of Deseret," and dissolved on the 27th of March. The Constitution was unanimously adopted and signed by every member of the Convention, irrespective of party or belief. The Hon. Geo. A. Smith and Hon. John Taylor, Editor of *The Mormon*, were unanimously elected delegates to proceed to Washington, and lay before Congress, Utah's request for admission into the Union.

As will be seen by our correspondence, a general time of scarcity prevails throughout the Valleys, and numbers are compelled to dig roots to lengthen out their scanty stock of bread-stuff, and for daily subsistence. The winter has been so severe that stock of all kinds have perished in large quantities, leaving many destitute of teams to pursue their farming operations. But, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties by which the people seem to be surrounded, they are by no means discouraged, neither can we hear of any murmuring or complaining; on the contrary, the same cheerful, resolute and persevering spirit, which has characterized all their previous efforts, still predominates; and they feel assured, that in the overruling and farseeing providence of the Almighty, it is all designed for their good, and is intended to teach them a lesson and to give them experience that will be invaluable and really necessary for them to possess, in order to be prepared for the events which await them.

The Latter-Day Saints have been commanded to call upon the inhabitants of the earth to repent of their sins and obey the commandments of God, or judgments and calamities would be sent among them. Famine was to be one of these scourges; and it is but reasonable, that, to fulfil the words of scripture, "judgment should begin at the house of God." It is proper, according to the Lord's mode of operating, that the faith and integrity of His people should first be tested, and they cleansed, that those who remain and endure the trial may be prepared to act upon this experience, and provide against the days of sore famine which will most assuredly come upon the inhabitants of the earth.

When the mail left Great Salt Lake City the weather had moderated, and the spring was opening with promise. The public works had suspended, as well as most other kinds of mechanical business, and all hands, men, women and children, had turned to with a will, determined to do all in their power to refill the empty storehouses with every thing necessary to sustain life. The deep snows in the canyons and mountains will afford an ample supply of water for irrigating purposes. In San Pete Valley, we are informed, there are flattering prospects for a good harvest. In Parowan, as Elder James Lewis writes, all is peace, and, though the times are hard, and there is quite a scarcity of bread and seed, yet the Saints are generally cheerful, and are trying to live by the word of God which they receive through His servant.

The following excellent and timely article we select from the editorial of the *Deseret News*.  
Convention and Constitution.

The Constitution of the State of Deseret was signed by every member of the Convention, though they were from various climes and of diverse creeds, government officials, merchants, &c., &c., thus indicating, beyond controversy, the represented feelings of all classes of our Territorial population. If our memory correctly serves us, so general and fair a representation of the views and feeling of the various districts of the Territory, and so frank and hearty a blending of party interests, have never been excelled, if even equaled, in the history of action required for the admission of a new state.

Perhaps the more customary usage would have withheld the Constitution from publication, until after it had been presented to Congress; but the scattered condition of our settlements, the propriety, to say the least, of its being fairly before the people previous to their action on the 7th inst., when they indicate their feelings by their votes, and other good reasons, have outweighed minor considerations, and the Constitution is printed in this *News*, together with the Convention Resolution concerning its submission to the people.

Read it, all Utah, and all ye inhabitants of the States, and see if you can discover a single item incompatible with other State Constitutions, with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the genius of republican institutions. If you cannot, as will most assuredly be the conclusion of every intelligent, candid mind, there is no reason why Congress during its present session should not at once, and that too most gladly, take such action as will not only release the parent government from unnecessary burden, care, and expense, but tend to close the Territorial gap between State organization on the Pacific and the western fron-

tiers, by increasing the number of stars in the bright galaxy of freedom.

Is Utah loyal? Aye, most loyal, beyond successful challenge or contradiction, as is and always has been proved by all her sayings and doings. But does she love corruption and oppression? Verily no, for her sons and daughters, in the cradle of liberty, in common with the citizens of the States, and the pure mountain breezes keep that love fanned to a bright and unquenchable flame. And the few exceptions just named, those who were not born citizens of our Republic, are congenial descendants of that stock from which sprang our "Revolutionary Sires." They have left their father lands, as did our forefathers, to escape the oppressor's rod and find a loved asylum "in the home of the free." Then can Congress refuse to extend the broad folds of equal rights and constitutional liberty over that portion of the public domain, whose inhabitants will stand by the Union while a vestige thereof exists and blood flows in their veins? It is not to be presumed that any Congress could wish so to do, but, if it might by any possibility be imagined that an opposite feeling could be indulged, who would like to face the mingled whirlwind of scorn and indignation that would then arise in the breast of every lover of truth and justice throughout the world?

Utah is isolated, is full of rugged mountains, desert plains, and barren valleys, and peculiarly unequally in the eyes of lovers of rich, well timbered soil, broad rivers, extended seaboard, and commercial marts. Let her present population leave her borders, and the few acres, now gladdened with the busy hum of civilized life, would soon revert to the occupancy of the rude savage, and crumbling desolation would mark the site of stately edifices.

Utah, with but little aid from the parent, has grown rapidly amid all her disadvantages, and amid the jealousy and hostility of numerous Indian tribes, in high position in wealth and numbers. And are not the intelligence and energy which have so rapidly produced such laudable results, where none others would thrust in their sickles, sufficient guarantee that Utah is most emphatically deserving of a state organization?

She has wealth, a numerous, intelligent and highly patriotic population, is accustomed to make her own public buildings, roads and bridges, has successfully conducted the Indian wars waged within her boundaries, has nearly expelled litigation through a wise system of legislation and policy, furnishes few abominable and illegal acts to swell the record of earth's corruptions, not even enough to make her news spicy and interesting to the corrupt taste of a perverse generation, then is there any good, fair, valid reason why Utah should not be speedily admitted into the Union as a free, sovereign and independent state named Deseret? Not one. Hence it is but fair to infer that Senators and Representatives in Congress will grant the prayer of Utah for admission as unanimously as she presents it, independent of sectional prejudices, strife and debate of every name and description, for only two questions are to be asked, viz: is her constitution republican? Is she willing and able to maintain a state government? Every one knows that those questions, and every legitimate question that can be asked, admit of only affirmative answers.

Extracts of a letter from President Brigham Young to the Editor.  
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, G. S. L. City, }  
April 3rd, 1856. }

DEAR BROTHER:—

Matters with us remain much the same, although the spring has come to cheer the mind and gladden the hearts of both man and beast after a long and severe winter. Many of our cattle have died. The Indians have been quite troublesome, having killed some seven or eight of our people, and driven off a considerable quantity of our horses and cattle. There are but few Indians engaged in these hostilities; but a few ugly Indians can do a great deal of mischief, when once determined upon trying themselves in that line. We trust that matters may be amicably arranged without further bloodshed. It is titanic and a few restless and congenial spirits, whom he can control of the remaining Provo Indians, who are causing all this trouble; in fact, they are about the only Indians in this Territory that have caused much disturbance. Arapace, Pectectuct, Kanoshe, San Pitch, Amunon and nearly all of the principal chiefs remain friendly, although they do not like to go out and force titanic to terms; neither can we reasonably expect it.

The farmers, (and pretty much all have turned out to farming this year,) are very busily engaged in preparing the ground and putting in seed. Many persons are reduced to the necessity of living almost entirely upon roots; and we expect until blessed with another harvest to be more or less pinched for provisions. Myself, as well as nearly every body around me, have rationed our families to a half pound each per day; and by frequent fastings, save considerable amount even from this allowance to give to the poor. I pray heaven that we may have a plentiful harvest. We understand the prospect is for a large emigration this season although we have no late news, as the eastern mail has not been seen since the 25th of last November.

The Convention met, formed and adopted a constitution which will be laid before the people for their approval or rejection on the 7th inst. John Taylor and George A. Smith were elected Delegates to present our application for admission into the Union, to the President and Congress of the United States.

We have no other news of general interest in Utah. A general time of health is prevailing, as well as peace with the exception above mentioned.

Give my best respects to Bros. Ball and Wilkie. Praying the Lord to pour out his choice blessings upon you, and all that pertain to you, and qualify you for the responsible duties devolved upon you and those with whom you are connected, I remain, very truly, your friend and brother in the gospel of Christ,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG.



## Correspondence.

FROM SAN BERNARDINO.

For the Western Standard.

SAN BERNARDINO, May 5th, 1886.

By request, I furnish you with a copy of the May-day Festival, held by the public schools of this city and county.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., May 1st, the Superintendent, Trustees, Teachers, Pupils, Parents, Guardians, and Friends, assembled in a fine shady grove, about one and a half miles from town.

The assemblage was large, and was called to order by the county superintendent.

Prayer by President Wm. Cox.

The CXVI Psalm was then chanted by the pupils.

The superintendent made some remarks, introducing the order of the day.

Song—"Queen of the May."

Miss Lois B. Pratt of Union School was then led to the Floral Throne, and was addressed by Miss M. S. Mathews, of said school, as follows:

SURGE: The pupils attached to the Common Schools in the City and County of San Bernardino, accompanied by their teachers, parents and guardians, have assembled on this first of May, to celebrate under the shade of these beautiful trees, the time-honored holiday, which the seasons in their accustomed revolutions have returned to us.

In order that our pleasures and our sports may be properly regulated and presided over, we have, in consideration of our confidence in and our esteem for you, chosen you to be our Queen, to preside over us on this day, and to be our Queen, to preside over us on this day, and to be our Queen, to preside over us on this day.

After Miss M. had concluded, Master J. Hunt, also of Union School, advanced and addressed the Queen as follows:

CHIEF OF THE QUEEN: And now, your Majesty, in the name of the female portion of the Schools here assembled, pledge ourselves to be your faithful and dutiful subjects this day; being assured that your heart is pure, and that you will be just in your decisions—that you will wear with becoming dignity the crown which decks your fair brow, and that your reign will be characterized by peace, innocence and joy.

After Miss M. had concluded, Master J. Hunt, also of Union School, advanced and addressed the Queen as follows:

ILLUSTRIOUS QUEEN OF MAY, we greet thee.

In this public manner we celebrate a time-honored usage and custom of past generations. A custom rendered sacred by time—rendered joyous by a multitude of happy assemblages.

For this day we do homage to the majesty of your station, and submit to your sovereign rule; and confess without reluctance, that not only are you enthroned upon that decorated seat; but also in our hearts. Yet forget not, that whether or not you and your fair train of lovely maidens shall hereafter sit on thrones and reign with woman's filial power over us, will depend upon the industry and perseverance with which both you and they cultivate not only your intellects, but also those native, inborn virtues and graces, which throw over the female mind a drapery of indescribable beauty and loveliness, and of irresistible attraction.

Remember that the eyes of the young men in Israel are upon you; and may we all so conduct ourselves in future years, that at last we may reign together in the heavens.

There is no time so precious as the morning of life; when blessed with health and vigorous intellects, and encouraged by the bright prospects of the future, we tread lightly, fearlessly and joyously the path of human life. It is then that our characters receive the impress of virtue or vice, of honor or dishonor. It is then that we learn those lessons of honesty, probity, industry, perseverance—those lessons of liberty and patriotism, which prepare us to, in after years, honor our country and our God.

May we improve the present time. May it be our ambition to emulate the good examples of our fathers and mothers. May we abide by those principles of constitutional liberty taught by our fathers, and preserve inviolate that freedom for which they bled.

Most illustrious Queen: On behalf of the boys, I pledge our fidelity to your authority, and hope that this day may be one long to be remembered by us as one of very great pleasure and enjoyment.

Song—"A Rosy Crown we twine for thee."

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

SURGE: We thank you heartily for your kind words; and we pray you to say, for us, to the girls of the Public Schools in San Bernardino, that we shall endeavor to repay them for the distinguished honor which they have placed upon us, by exercising our power in making this welcome day, one of pleasure and happiness.

Sin: For your flattering address, accept our thanks. As you have pledged the fealty of the boys to our sovereign rule; say unto them, that our decrees are, that they are to divert themselves, and make themselves as happy as possible, in such innocent and harmless pastimes as they may choose; not forgetting, that we shall expect from them such honorable conduct and such gentlemanly behavior, as should ever distinguish American boys.

To our respected Superintendent, Trustees, and Teachers, we extend a hearty welcome. And, not only are you welcome, but, as becomes your official station, you will, doubtless, duly exercise your authority to preserve that peace and harmony in our midst, without which, pleasure and happiness are impossible.

To our beloved President, brother Rich, we say, welcome, thrice welcome! From you we expect to hear words of wisdom and encouragement; words which will burn in our hearts, and impel us onward in the pursuit of knowledge; in order that at the proper time, we may be fully qualified to assume that position in society which will be our due.

FATHERS AND MOTHERS: May this day be one, not only of great pleasure to us, the children of your love; but also one of great satisfaction to you. May you have been diligent in our studies at school, our moral culture has not been neglected, neither have we forgotten our God.

And now, Friends, one and all: You are respectfully invited to join in our exercises and recreations, in order that this day may be one of general joy.

Song—"Mountain Maid's Invitation."

The assemblage was then addressed by our worthy Mayor, C. O. Rich.

Song—"Fidelity Affection."

The County Superintendent next addressed the assembly.

Song—"Before all lands, &c."

Doxology.

Dinner.

After dinner the music struck up, and dancing and other amusements occupied the time until 4 o'clock.

When the festivities closed, in the happiest possible manner.

The speeches here reported are original compositions written for the occasion. Master Hunt's speech considerably abridged in this report.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

March 21st, 1886.

DEAR BR. BRIDG:

When will Utah be admitted into the Union as a State? is the great question with the Mormons located in these mountains and valleys. At the Legislative Assembly last session it was resolved to memorialize Congress on that subject, and that a convention be held in March in G. S. L. City, to draw up a Constitution for the State of Deseret. A census agent was also appointed to take the number of inhabitants. Col. Hardy was appointed to that office, and it was to be completed by the 1st of March. Judge Drummond estimates the number of inhabitants of Utah Territory at 160,000, and he is an unprejudiced officer of the United States, and one capable of forming an opinion.

The delegates are now assembled in convention, at which a portion of them will be appointed to present the Constitution before Congress, and lay the claims of Utah before that honorable body in their true light. I know of no reason why Utah should not be admitted into the grand union of States, except it be that the inhabitants are principally "Mormons." But what potency is there in that fact? Because a people embrace a certain faith is no reason why they should be debarred the privilege of being a State, and have the power within themselves to make their own laws. Every citizen of the United States knows that to refuse a people admission simply because of their particular creed, would be in contravention of the constitution and in direct violation of its laws.

There is one reason, more urgent than any other that I know of, why we should be admitted, and that is, we are so remote from the seat of the general government, and so isolated in these mountains, that we seldom hear from Uncle Sam, or know what is going on down yonder among the nations, except occasionally when a mail happens by a lucky chance that goes through from the east, which is from four to six times in the summer season.

I was happy to observe the intentions of Cannon & Co. to publish a STANDARD to the people of California, and to the nations, people and tongues scattered about on the Isles of the Pacific Ocean. I wish you every success in your laudable efforts to promote the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. You have done first rate since you left this city last spring, and perhaps you have fared as well as we have lately, for we have been rationed and likely to be until harvest, unless we grow something ourselves.

The Printing Office here is in the upper room of the Council House, (of which no doubt you have been made acquainted,) and we find a vast difference between the atmosphere of the old attic and the room we are now in.

I thank you for your Hawaiian tract, which we presumed it to be, as we were not capable of interpreting it, neither have I called upon brother Lawson to do it for us as yet. That and the other productions which you have sent us are very fair specimens of the art.

I presume you have already heard of the distress that the people in these mountains have endured since you left, and I will merely mention them.

The grasshoppers nibbled and the great drought withered up all, or nearly all the crops, the winter set in early in December with great severity, inasmuch that the snow covered the feed from the cattle until within a week ago, during which time hundreds of cattle died, and the people and the church are consequently somewhat impoverished, and cannot accomplish what they designed this spring, viz: to send an ox train from the Valley to the States, to bring in Church goods.

There is one thing, however, about to be set on foot, which neither California nor the States have ever yet accomplished, though they have attempted it, and that is, an Express from California to the Missouri river, for the conveyance of letters. The whole distance to be gone in twelve days. Forts will be established along the line at distances of twenty-five miles—seventy in number, I believe. Whether this scheme will fall in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, remains to be seen.

The snow is yet deep in the canyons, which, in one sense is a great blessing, and will supply us with plenty of water for irrigation.

The first day of spring was Thursday the 20th inst., since which time the weather has been quite warm and caused a great amount of labor to rush in upon us very suddenly. A great harvest is anticipated. California emigrants through to the States, and Salt Lake City, need not rely upon purchasing supplies at this place, as provisions cannot be had for money. No flour, no corn, meal nor potatoes. The Mormons are ordered by the President to ascertain the amount of breadstuffs in each of their wards, and to feed the poor.

The Saints here are in good spirits; they dread not famine nor pestilence, knowing it is the chastening hand of the Lord, and it is intended for their future good, to enforce upon them the necessity of storing up grain.

Give my kind love to Elder Cannon and wife, to brother Wilkie, and accept the same yourself, from your affectionate brother in the covenant of peace.

JOHN G. CHAMBERS.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

April 2d, 1886.

DEAR BR. CANNON:

We are all quite well in health, although some of us are weak at times through want of sufficient nourishment. The majority of those who have breadstuffs, or provisions of any kind in this city, are on half rations; that is, one half pound of flour or meal per day, including meat, potatoes, &c., which would be sufficient for most persons, economically used; but take away the meat, the potatoes, and all vegetables, and ration a hard laboring man to one half pound of flour alone, per day, and, as has been fully tested in our own experience the past winter, it is a scanty allowance.

This is truly a great change for the circumstances of our people, for not more than three years have passed since I saw flour sold in our streets for \$2 per cwt. It was then fed to horses, and all work animals to whom it was palatable. Wheat was so abundant that there was no sale for it, tho' offered as low as 40 and 50 cents per bushel.

But now, neither love nor money can avail in its purchase. It is among the impossibilities to buy a bushel of wheat in this county, at any price. As to

four, those who have had it, have sold it in small quantities, from fifteen to twenty-five pounds, till they have no more.

Although the News is still continued, it is not because there is plenty for us; some of our number have already been compelled to leave their work and go and dig roots. Some are gone to day.

But do we complain? God forbid. We understand the cause of all this, and trust it may do us, and this people generally, much good. The day when some famine will desolate the fairest portions of the earth, is close at hand, and it is for us, who have the Lord's Prophet in our midst, to foresee these things, with him, and do as he shall counsel; then, and only then, are we safe.

During the past month, the weather has been very pleasant, and propitious for early cultivation, and I can assure you, the people have taken advantage of this favorable opportunity, by planting those hardy seeds which will bring forth early vegetation. Lettuce and asparagus, grown in the open air, are already with us; peas, onions, carrots, beets, potatoes, radishes, &c., are getting along finely, tho' there has been no rain or snow to moisten the earth for some time; and when it comes, we shall appreciate it.

Notwithstanding the stagnation produced in all departments of industry, by the scarcity, individual enterprise has not ceased. Great improvements are being made on lots in the city: trenching, throwing out the stones, enriching, and fencing, are some of the principal.

"Mormons" will labor, and those who cannot get breadstuffs for pay, work on credit to be paid at harvest, and doubtless many go to bed hungry.

We were glad to receive a Prospectus of the Western Standard. With you every success, in this truly enterprising step.

May the Lord God of Israel bless you each one, from henceforth, even so, Amen.

JAMES MCKNIGHT.

FROM AUBURN.

AUBURN, CAL., May 12th, 1887.

DEAR BROTHER:

I would have written you long ere this, but for two reasons: first, brother Shearman is a man of letters, he acts as scribe, through him you will know what we are doing from time to time. In the second place, the little I know, was not acquired in classic schools, but from experience and observation.

My lot has not been to glide uninterceptedly down the stream of life, surrounded by fond congenial friends. Bereft, when but a child, of every earthly kindred tie, my lot has been a hard one: I have stood like a lone tree, and the Lord knows what my fate would have been, probably I would have descended to the grave unknelt, unloved and unknown; but happily my lot was cast among the Saints. Now my faith in Christ is fixed, his gospel's made me free; henceforth, I will not be confined in thought—my mind shall take its aerial flight up to the verge of yonder mountain peak, there pause the while I fling away the chains that hamper, as David threw Saul's armor down; then on in freedom wing my flight through all the vast created worlds revolving in space, nor stop until I know it all; become as God—it is this will I strive to be.

We still continue travelling from place to place doing all the good we can; the people as a general thing hear us attentively, yet they do not manifest the desire to investigate our principles, that we would like to see; it may be we are too zealous and wish to force the truth a little less than the minds of men can receive; but ere they are dead to spiritual things—to things of this world being wed.

We preached in the Court House yesterday to a goodly number of the respectable citizens of Auburn; they manifested a desire to hear, whether they will investigate or not for me to say, but for time to determine. We are determined to do our duty with the help of God, come what will. We have appointed brother Charles Hardy to preach here, he is a worthy young man, a resident of this place. Brother Hardy is on his way to Salt Lake Valley from Australia; he intends stopping here till fall, and while he remains, he wishes to do all the good he can; we recommend him to the brethren, and all good men who wish to investigate our principles.

Brother G. P. Dyer, about to leave, in company with Dr. McIntyre, for San Bernardino, by land. The field of labor is widening out; we want help. We are exhorting all good men to rally around the STANDARD to raise it high, and to remember that the Being in whom we trust is at the helm, and He will steer the ship through all the perils that beset them in their path, and show their faith by works.

All is right, and one thing we do know, that all things work together for good to them that serve God; His will be done, is the prayer of your humble servant and fellow laborer in the cause of truth.

DAVID M. STEWART.

News from the Interior.

Mining and General Intelligence.

CROPS IN SHASTA. New hay, says the Shasta Courier, is selling in our market at sixty dollars per ton. Ten days ago it commanded one hundred and fifteen. The crop, it is thought, will be about an average one. The barley and wheat crops will be fully equal to those of last year, we think, from the best information we can gather, although some few farmers have told us that these crops do not look so well as they did this season of last year.

MURDER IN SISKIYOU. An old gentleman by the name of Crosby, residing near Hawkinsville, was most brutally murdered on Sunday night last, the 26th ult. The house in which he was sleeping alone, was broken open, and he was stabbed with a knife in a number of places, and was found a corpse the next morning. No clue has been obtained, as yet, of the perpetrators.—Yreka Union.

ROBBERY IN CHICO. A number of desperate characters were arrested about El Dorado a few days ago, while in the act of robbing some Chinese, who, strange to say, showed fight. John is fast becoming Americanized.—Mountain Democrat.

REUNION FROM APPARENT DEATH. The Rockport Register gives the particulars of a singular case of resurrection after supposed death in that city:

A child had to all appearances died, and was laid out in its little winding sheet upon a board in an upper room, while the other preparations were going forward for the funeral. The sexton was notified and the grave dug. Some time after, the father went into the room where the child was, and was astounded at its calling him by name, and complaining that it did not lie good. Of course the little sufferer was supplied with a better bed at once. It had evidently

fallen into a trance, from which it was awakened by a hard bed and cold air.

MURDER IN MARICOPA COUNTY. A difficulty occurred at the crossing of the Chocoma, on Sunday morning, 4th instant, between two miners named Johnson and McLaughlin, in which the latter was killed. The two had been quarreling, when the latter went over to some Germans and borrowed a gun, saying he was going to the San Joaquin river, but had no money, and that he wanted the gun to kill game. He went to his camp and set the gun down by a tree in front of his tent, and commenced abusing Johnson who was inside, finally he picked up the gun and fired at Johnson, but missed him, when the latter immediately returned the fire with a pistol, the ball entering McLaughlin's left breast; he then ran out of the tent and shot him again; McLaughlin fell, and received another shot in the back of the head. Our informant states that only one witness was present, who started over to another camp for assistance, and that when he returned Johnson had fled, and has not since been heard of. He is a man about five feet five or six inches high; light hair and complexion, with slender frame.—Maricopa Gazette.

News from the South.

By the arrival of the Sea Bird we have dates from San Diego to May 3d; from Los Angeles to May 8th.

San Diego.

We clip the following from the San Diego Herald.

During the past year, the attention of many of our people have been turned to agricultural pursuits, and in our immediate vicinity and in various other parts of the country, can be seen ranches in an excellent state of cultivation, and a larger amount of produce will be brought to market this year than ever before.

Notwithstanding the unusually dry season, the crops are doing well and the vintage promises an abundant yield. The pasturage is good, and our neighbors of Los Angeles county are sending large herds of stock into our district for pasturage, inasmuch as while their cattle are dying for want of food, ours are growing fat. Irish potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, of large size and fine flavor, were sold in our market, during the last week, grown in our immediate neighborhood without irrigation.

GOAL.

The prospect of our coal mines, also is good. A test has been made by the San Diego Coal Company, by boring, which resulted in finding a vein of coal, four and a half feet in thickness, of superior quality, and they are now sinking an ample shaft, at their mine, near the Lighthouse on Point Loma, for the purpose of removing the hidden deposit.

The Pacific Coal Company have bored one hundred and fifty feet, on the margin of the ocean, near the mouth of Solidad creek and have found in the progress of their work, many strata of coal, varying from six to twenty inches in thickness, separated by layers of shale, slate and sandstone, and they are now, and have been for several feet, in a strata of shale, intermixed with coal.

These two companies are operating twelve miles apart, and no doubt is now entertained that in the intervening space between the two locations, there are ample beds of coal of the best quality.

Los Angeles.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS ON KERN RIVER. We copy the following from an extra of the Los Angeles Star, dated May 8th:

Rumors from various sources have reached us during the week of an outbreak among the Indians at Four Creeks, Tule River, and Kern River. The Indians, it seems, have been running of stock, and committing depredations on the settlers, as well as threatening them with extermination.

After some of these depredations, the settlers armed themselves, and killed five Indians, firing promiscuously into the whole rancheria at Tule River. The killed, of course, a wrong proceeding, for they thereby killed five innocent persons, and exasperated the Indians to revenge.

It seems that they did not even ask that the guilty should be delivered up, but treated them as if they were all guilty. By this proceeding, the people have called down the whole exterminating spirit of the Indian nations upon them, and though the Indians must eventually yield, they will be able to commit many excesses.

The Indians of Four Creeks, Owen's Lake, Tule and Kern Rivers, number about one thousand warriors. They are friendly with each other, speaking nearly the same language, visiting back and forth, and joining together in distant expeditions.

Col. Reed writes from Fort Tejon to Major Vineyard, Los Angeles, that he had received information from the Sub-Indian Agent on Kern River, that eight hundred Indians had assembled in that vicinity for the purpose of making a hostile demonstration on the miners, and requesting military aid from Fort Tejon for their protection.

He sent a command to their relief on the 6th inst. He had also received information that a party of Indians had gone out from Owen's Lake for the purpose of stealing horses from the San Gabriel Mission.

The citizens of Kern River have written to Los Angeles for men and ammunition.

WE clip the following items from the Star.

BARTRUCK. A severe shaking of the earth was again felt, on the 2d inst., causing the walls of houses to tremble, and creating quite an alarm among the people. The shock seemed to come from the Northwest, and continued about two seconds. Two explosions, resembling the blasting of rocks, preceded the shocks.

During Thursday and Friday the wind blew hard from the North, filling the air with clouds of dust, and having a blighting effect upon the young grain.

REVIEW OF THE MOHAVE COUNTRY. It is gratifying to be able to think that the time is not far distant when all that region of country extending from the San Bernardino range to the Colorado river, and which has always been laid down in the maps as "unexplored," will be as well known as any other section. Government has made liberal appropriations for its survey, and there are now, we believe, eight companies of surveyors either in the field or starting for their field of operations.

It has been urged against the survey of these lands that they are comparatively valueless and can never be made to pay the expense even of the survey. This is a poor argument, and could be urged with as much propriety against the survey of any wild lands. Their value can never be certainly known until they are surveyed.

Several of the gentlemen who have contracts on the desert, have assured us that there are many beautiful valleys where ranges of townships may be surveyed, and which will afford as good grazing land as

can be desired. There is much land that is supposed to be valueless, but this will prove to be untrue, and it is surveyed and its capabilities tested.

The government owns these wild lands, and that every other owner, it is bound to expect that it will be sold to sell. The government has no power, that the saving of a few dollars by withholding the survey, to bring the public lands into market can be called economy. Such a saving would, in fact, be a loss, for so long as the government has an acre of land it is bound to survey it, whether it be valuable or not.

Monterey.

WE just learn from some gentlemen who have arrived from a tour down the Salinas plains, extending from Alisal to the San Miguel Mission, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles, that they found the whole country entirely destitute of pasture. The rancheros are very apprehensive of the safety of their stock, and this question is not with them to have marketable cattle or good beef this season, but whether there will be food and water sufficient to guarantee to them an existence, or a bare sufficiency of food to sustain life till the spring rains.

The different fields of wheat and barley that a few weeks since looked prosperous and thrifty, are now desolated, and are as a general thing abandoned and suffered to become the pasture of horses and cattle.

It is truly lamentable to behold the state of affairs in this whole region, and the oldest inhabitants do not remember to have seen the pasture at this early season in such a deplorable condition.

Those gentlemen have met on their trip the vanguard of a large Sonoran immigration about five hundred in all. These immigrants report to have met on the way the emigration to Sonora, from this State, emigrated by Yale and Alisal, composed principally of French, they do not speak them a warm reception, as the country is in a very excited and unsettled condition, and that any thing so foreign of French, will be looked upon with suspicion.

They further state that the grass in San Luis Obispo is tolerably good in parts and even in Santa Barbara it is possible to Santa Clara river, from there all through Los Angeles to the boundary line of this State, truly indifferent. They bring large droves of mules with their pack saddles, which are designed for the upper country markets. Monterey Sentinel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVES! STOVES!

J. DE LA MONTANA &amp; BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

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Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention given to the sales of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS. Storage furnished at low rates in Fire-proof Warehouses, and liberal Cash advances made on Consignments in store.

Information Wanted

OF ELBRIDGE R. THOMPSON, who left Illinois in 1846, and was last heard from about a year and a half ago, and was on the San Diego Islands. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father, Mrs. Thompson, Monte, Los Angeles Co., California.

PINE'S HOTEL,

On Main Street,

Nearly opposite the Bella Union,

Los Angeles,

Is a well kept, orderly and spacious house, and one where the traveler's wants are duly cared for, and at reasonable rates. Give us a call, and we warrant that you will not be disappointed. A liberal deduction will be made for families, or emigrants.

U. S. MAIL STAGE LINE.

Daniel Taft &amp; Co.,

Will run a line of Stages carrying the United States Mail, from

Los Angeles to San Bernardino,

VIA THE MONTE, SAN JOSE AND CUCAMONGA.

Starting from the Bella Union Hotel, Los Angeles, immediately on the arrival of the Stages from San Pedro, which connect with the Steamers from San Francisco. In returning they will start from the Hotel of Daniel Taft, San Bernardino, passing by the same route through the above places, and arriving in Los Angeles by time to connect with the Stages for San Pedro and to take the passengers arriving in Los Angeles from each steamer.

Also carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail from San Bernardino to Great Salt Lake City, in Utah Territory, and from Great Salt Lake City to San Bernardino, leaving both San Bernardino and G. S. L. City on the 1st of each month, without fail.

A liberal deduction from the usual rates of fare will be made to parties and families.

Los Angeles, May 7th, 1886.

E. E. GRAVES. C. W. SMITH.

GRAVES &amp; SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

Plumbers and Hose Makers,



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To the Editor of the Standard:

Dear Sir:—I am writing you the minutes of a Convention held at Beaver, on the 19th ult., which you will find as you see proper. Should you want any explanation on the matter, I respectfully refer you to the Hon. G. A. Smith.

Yours, &c.  
 James H. Martinson,  
 Clerk of meeting.

Treasurer: Moses Cove, Beaver Co.,  
 January 19th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Dear Sir:—In accordance with a vote of the Convention which has just been held—the minutes of which are herewith respectfully submitted to you, I present you with the following brief synopsis of the proceedings of a District Convention held at this place, on yesterday, the 19th inst.

The convention was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to a General convention this spring, to form a constitution and plan of state government for this Territory.

For several days previous to the meeting just held, the roads leading to this place might have been seen thronged with vehicles of all descriptions, horsemen and pedestrians, all anxious to be at the place of gathering in time, and setting at defiance the inclement weather—which is unusually severe this winter—the snow in the mountains, and the unpleasant condition of the roads, showing in a striking manner the energy and decision for which the citizens of this mountain region have always been conspicuous.

There were present: delegates from Beaver, Iron and Washington counties, and of the prominent citizens of Utah and Great Salt Lake counties were also present, and indeed some of the delegates from the extreme southern portion of the Territory, came a distance of about a hundred and fifty miles.

When the appointed hour arrived, the fact became very apparent that the Tremont grounds were insufficient to contain the multitude, and the whole mass adjourned to the cedar grove adjoining.

On motion of the Hon. G. A. Smith, Col. W. H. Davis was called to the chair, and J. H. Martineau appointed chief secretary, and Messrs. R. Benson and N. Johnson, assistant secretaries.

The Hon. G. A. Smith, being called for by universal acclamation, came forward on the stand, and spoke in his usual forcible and happy manner. He said—

"I am decidedly in favor of calling a General Convention this spring at Great Salt Lake City, for the purpose of taking the preparatory steps for admission into the Union. The time has arrived, when Utah should knock at the door of the federal compact for admission as a sovereign state, upon an equal footing with the other and older states.

It is true that the time is comparatively short since we entered these mountain valleys, but how much has been done in that time? We came from the States, stripped of almost all our possessions, yet by our untiring exertions we have made good roads and bridges, established manufactories of all kinds, and filled these fertile valleys with cities and villages, and with the peaceful hum of industry and refinement.

Where a few short years ago was heard nothing but the war whoop of the savage and uncivilized Indian, as he went forth upon the war-path, or pursued the bounding antelope across the plain;—the cry of the wolf and grizzly bear, and nothing was seen but desolation in its most dreary form,—now is presented the cheerful aspect of a great and mighty people, advancing with rapid strides in the march of refinement and improvement, and valleys teeming with the best fruits of the earth, and blooming like the garden of Eden.

What is there to urge against our becoming a member of that great and glorious Union—that government which was established at the cost of so much blood, of so much treasure and endurance, and that Government, the Constitution of which we believe to be the most perfect ever established by any people or nation under heaven.

Is it the religious belief of its citizens? The Constitution of the nation to which we belong—that compact which we wish to join, expressly declares that all its citizens may worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that no religious test shall ever be required of any of its members; consequently, that is no objection.

Is it the paucity of our numbers? Judge J. W. W. Drummond estimates our population in the neighborhood of 100,000 souls, which estimate, as it does, from a gentleman of his business, and capacity for judging of such matters, and without, so disinterested, is, in my humble opinion, worthy of full belief and credence.

We are, consequently, upon an equal footing in that respect, with many other States which have been admitted into the Union, some of which, it is well known, came in with a much smaller population than Utah can boast.

Can it be urged that we are destitute of knowledge sufficient to govern ourselves? I am confident, and it is the universal opinion of intelligent gentlemen travelling through Utah, that there is not to be found anywhere else in Utah, a people who understand so well the principles of self-government who make better laws, and who are so united in carrying them into execution.

Are we charged with disaffection to the General Government? If this be true, why not seek to form an independent government of our own among these mountain fastnesses—the key of the Union?

Why do we desire to be admitted into the Union? Why did we desire it in 1849? The fact speaks for itself, and is a sufficient refutation of a slander so unfounded and unjust; but if this be not sufficient evidence of the purity of our intentions, let us refer to history.

Look at the Mormon Battalion, wending its way across the burning sands of the Great American Desert—a march unparalleled in the annals of warfare,—and performing an important share in the acquisition of California, with its mines of golden ore, and of the very country which we now inhabit.

Look at the wives and children of those patriotic and undaunted soldiers, as they were left in the open prairies, in an Indian country, with out a house or shelter of any kind, and almost destitute of the means of prolonging their existence during the absence of their fathers, husbands and sons, who had gone to fight the battles of that country which had permitted them to be driven from their homes without a cause. Is this disaffection? Is this disloyalty and rebellion? Hear all ye nations of the earth, and decide. It is not so.

We cling to these rights and privileges fought for and won by our fathers, it is true, in common with other citizens of our nation, for we have an equal right to enjoy them; we glory in the power and extent of our country, and we admire and will sustain to the last its Constitution, which was framed by the inspiration of Heaven. (Cries of 'Long live the Constitution.') Yes, long live the glorious Constitution of our country, and may its blessings extend until it shall cover the whole continent."

The speaker here gave way; his remarks, of which I have given only the heads, being received by the Convention with unmistakable marks of approbation, and the most perfect attention.

Hon. Jesse N. Smith, of Parowan City, then followed in a series of interesting remarks, but for want of room I shall be obliged to give but a very brief and condensed report of his address, as also of those who follow him. He said he coincided most heartily in the sentiments advanced by the Hon. gentleman who had preceded him, and felt that it was the universal belief and feeling of this vast assemblage. (Aye, aye! resounded from all parts of the concourse.)

He was correct in his remarks;—it was the decided feeling of every loyal son of Utah. He was in favor of calling a Convention of Delegates from all parts of the Territory, to deliberate upon the best plan of a Constitution and State government for Utah, and that we take measures at the earliest possible date for our admission into the Union.

We have a right to enjoy all the constitutional rights and privileges enjoyed by the different States of the Confederacy. He was firmly of the opinion that the estimate of Judge W. W. Drummond was nearly correct;—it might be a trifle over the mark—it might fall short, but from his own acquaintance with the honorable gentleman, and his means for information, was fully satisfied with his computation of our population, as being correct.

It has been frequently urged by our opponents, that we as a people did not wish our numbers to be known—that we wished to keep it in the dark—that we represented ourselves as being less than we really are; but he was satisfied this was a mistake.

It was true that our election returns did not make a very imposing appearance when compared with those of other States and Territories, but attributed this to the fact that our political arena is always quiet, and undisturbed by those party squabbles and strifes that agitate the various parties in other States and Territories, and to the consequent absence of that excitement which draws to the polls all the legal voters of the country, and many illegal ones. But he was aware that we are a numerous and mighty people, and entitled to assume the position which our numbers and rights as free born American citizens entitle us.

He retired amid universal applause, and was succeeded by Judge Lee, of Washington Co. He came forward and said he felt some difference in addressing an assembly like this, but as he was one of the delegates from the extreme southern portion of the Territory, was willing to let his opinion on the subject be known, and through him, that of those whom he had the honor of representing upon the present occasion.

He stood before them as one of the pioneers of civilization in the south, and was deeply sensible of the disadvantages of our present position as a Territory, situated as we are so far from the centre of civilization.

There were many cases arising continually, from our intercourse with the savages surrounding us, which required the speedy and effective arm of a State government. He felt that we, who had come as pioneers into this vast western wilderness, who "had killed the snakes, made the roads, and built the bridges," were entitled to make our own laws and regulations, and choose our own rulers, the same as the people of other States.

He considered it a principle of right, inherent with us, that those who leave their comfortable homes, and penetrate into the depths of the wilderness, braving all the dangers incident to a new and unsettled country, should have the right to make and execute their own laws, and choose their own rulers, especially when removed as far as we are from the seat of government, and with such rare and uncertain means of communication with that government. He was decidedly in favor of the suggestions of the previous speakers, and would give way for others.

(To be Continued.)

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The adult horse does not require so much of the flesh-making principle as the young growing animal, but he seems to require a greater variety. The adult merely requires enough to replace the waste—the wear and tear of his system. If he obtains more than this, the surplus is either excreted from the body, or else stored up within the same in the form of fat; and everybody knows that a fat horse, or a fat man, is not best adapted for a race, nor hard labor; but of all others (except those in a state of debility,) they are most subject to acute disease. With the young and growing animal the case is different. Here we require bone, muscle, and nerve. Oats, corn, and pollard furnish the same. The colt obtains from his mother's milk all the elements of his own organization in a concentrated form—all that seems necessary for developing bodily proportions and hereditary traits—therefore, when weaned, the colts must be furnished with the same equivalents in the form of fodder, ground oats, wheat bran and meal. It is the young and growing animal that requires our greatest attention. If our readers desire to raise colts that shall remunerate them for the trouble and expense incurred, they must feed the same, during their minority, with a liberal hand. Any neglect at this period can never be made up in after life; the subject will always remain lank and lean—living monuments of their master's folly, or ignorance, as the case may be. In addition to the food required for the colt's growth, we must also furnish enough to supply the waste incurred by expenditure of muscular power. We all know that the young are very active and playful. Every muscular movement involves an expenditure of vital force, and thus exhausts the system; therefore in view of developing their full proportions, and promoting the integrity of the living mechanism, they must have nutritious food and plenty of it. They are not, however, to have a large quantity at a time, but little and often; their stomach is small, not larger than that of a man. Should it be ever distended with coarse nutritious food, the organs of respiration and circulation become embarrassed, and the blood loaded with carbon. They require food often, because the digestive organs are very active, and soon dispose of an ordinary meal; then comes the sensation of hunger, which every one knows is hard to bear.

THE BEARD AND MUSTACHE.—The injurious action of the stone-dust and foreign particles of matter upon the lungs of masons, has occasioned fearful ravages among this class of workmen, who number somewhere about 3,000 in the metropolis. Phthisis occurs, unless proper precautions are taken in a few years. In the anatomical museum of the Edinburgh College, are the lungs of a mason, who died at the age of forty-five. The air passages, as shown by the dissection, were literally blocked up with fine particles of dust—the accumulation of many years. The use of the close sheds for the workman conduces to this evil, and yet it is difficult to persuade him out of old established belief, that the closer his doors are the greater his comfort. The beard and mustache, as means of arresting dust and preventing its inhalation have been productive of great benefit to masons, and all who are exposed to similar evils; several hundred stonemasons, of Edinburgh have adopted the protections. It has been found, in the treatment of diseased eyes from dust, &c., with shaven faces, that there is frequently a weakness in the organ of vision from the latter cause. On the growth of the beard, when the affection of the eye is cured, the weakness disappears, and many whose eyes were before diseased through the nature of their occupation, after obtaining beard and whiskers, were exempt from a return of eye affections.

PURIFICATION OF WATER.—Mr. R. Smith, chemist, Blackford, Airth, Scotland, has lately discovered a new process by which all kinds of water can be purified at a small cost, to suit the different operations of the manufacturer, and also the various uses of domestic economy. By modification of the process water can be obtained hard or soft, as circumstances may require, at the same time perfectly pure, so as to answer the purposes of the brewer, distiller, bleacher, soap-maker, dyer, &c.; also, the agriculturist, as the waters from the stables, byres, and dungheils may be purified, and the whole of the manure retained for use. This process is now in full operation at the works of Mr. Hally, where the refuse-water from the dye works is sent up for a short time when it is completely purified, and may be again used for the same purpose, or any other—being free from foreign matter than either river or spring water.

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This substance is obtained from the *strychnos nux-vomica*, the poison-nut, or koochia, of Hindostan. The fearful and fatal powers of nux-vomica have rendered it well known throughout the world. The poisonous principle of these nuts, called strychnine, from the generic name of the plant that yields it, was first obtained by M. Pelletier and M. Caventon; they also found it in the St. Ignatius bean, a seed of another plant of the strychnos genera. The upas, or poison-tree of Java, also owes its effects to strychnine. To separate the strychnine from the nux-vomica requires a great deal of chemical skill. The process to obtain it is too complex to be attempted by an amateur; we therefore need not detail it here. The nux-vomica seed, or bean, as it is commonly termed, is remarkably tough, so much so that it is impossible to reduce it to powder in any other way than by a rasp. When thus divided it has been used to destroy vermin; hence it has acquired the name of *ratsbane*. Its action upon man is similar to its effects upon the inferior animals. A very weak decoction of nux-vomica possesses intoxicating qualities; hence it is used to adulterate weak beer for the purpose of giving artificial strength; and as the government, by an oversight, allows it to be imported at a nominal duty, a premium is thus indirectly offered to its use. In over-doses it produces involuntary spasmodic contraction of the muscles. A person drinking beer that contains nux-vomica, especially one that has not been hardened to its influence, will often observe a curious "twitching" about the body, and the limbs will "jump" without any apparent cause. Pure strychnine, however, marvellously destructive to life. A single grain will kill a large dog. A horse has been poisoned by an infusion of one of the nuts. Half a grain will kill a rabbit in five minutes, and a like quantity placed on a wound in a man would destroy him in a quarter of an hour. Christison, who made all poisons his particular study, says—"I have killed a dog in two minutes with the sixth part of a grain of strychnine." From these remarks, however, we must not conclude that strychnine is a useless substance, for in certain complaints—paralysis and allied diseases—it has been used with the happiest effects.

CORRELENCY.—Mr. Alfred William Moore, of Bessborough street, Belgrave road, Eng., has sent the following communication to the Medical Times:—"Fat is a necessary ingredient of the body. Nature, however, is sometimes too liberal in its supply; it then becomes burdensome, and subjects the object of its prodigality to much ridicule. The discovery of a certain remedy, under these circumstances, may prove a boon. The following experience of a systematic plan of treatment adopted by myself, who am constitutionally fat, will clearly show that, by abstaining from bread and fermented liquors, and by this inconvenience in an individual case, we may, by weighing 15½ stone, I reduced myself in three months to 12½ stone, by strictly adhering to the following plan of dieting myself:—Breakfast early, consisting of 2oz. of biscuit, one egg, two cups of tea or coffee; then fasted till five; my dinner consisting of animal food, &c., but no bread; likewise avoiding bread at my tea or supper."

ORIGIN OF THE TURKISH CRESCENT.—When Philip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium, the moon shone out and discovered his design to the besieged, who vigorously repulsed him. The crescent was afterwards adopted as the favorite badge of the city. When the Turks took Byzantium they found the crescent in every public place; and believing it to possess some magical power, they adopted it themselves.

A child was born at Kettering, which weighed at its birth 19½ pounds, with hair reaching to its shoulders. It is the sixth of the family.

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The following persons will please act as Agents for The Western Standard.

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The various Elders laboring in the States will please act as Agents for the Western Standard, and forward names, subscriptions &c., to this Office.

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THE DOLLAR NEWS, a quarto of eight pages, published weekly in Great Salt Lake City, is the Organ of the Church in Utah, and is ably edited by the Hon. Albert Carrington. There is a very large amount of most excellent reading matter in the columns of the "News." The history of Joseph Smith—the discourses of the First Presidency and Quorum of the Twelve, and other items of Utah news, with the large amount of choice selections, published in this paper, make it invaluable to all interested in the Kingdom of God. We expect to be able hereafter to furnish the "D. N." to all who may wish to subscribe.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$6 per annum. THE MORNING STAR, a weekly paper published in New York City, by Elder John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, can be had by applying at this Office. We can not recommend this paper too highly to the Saints, and we are sure that \$2.50—the price of subscription including postage—will be very profitably spent in its purchase. The well-known ability of the Editor, Elder John Taylor, is a sufficient guarantee for the style of its reading matter, and requires no eulogium from us to recommend it to the Saints.

We also receive the MILLENNIAL STAR every Mail from Europe, and have a few copies of the seventeenth volume for sale. The "Star" is edited and published by Elder Franklin D. Richards, one of the Twelve Apostles, and contains, besides a variety of original articles from the mastery pen of the Editor, all the news of interest connected with the Missions of the Church in Europe, with excellent expositions of doctrine from the pens of the different Elders. The price of the "Star" in this country, including American and English postage, (which is two cents on each number in both countries,) is \$3.25.

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PERSONS intending to emigrate from all parts of California to Utah, via **San Bernardino**, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has constantly on hand, a full assortment of **Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.** Which he offers at the lowest prices both Wholesale and Retail. **SURVEYING PARTIES:** orders received, and filled with dispatch. L. GLASER. 2-1y

**T. C. BOYD**  
**WOOD ENGRAVER.**  
 CORNER OF  
**Clay and Montgomery Streets,**  
**San Francisco.**

STAMPS, ADVERTISING CUTS, &c., done in the best style, on reasonable terms. 1-4r

**INFORMATION WANTED.**  
**ABOUT BENJAMIN SPIKING**, aged 19 years, who it is supposed, left Illinois for California in company with his brother, about five years ago. When in Illinois he was placed under the guardianship of one James Bonnell. Any person knowing the above individual, or can give any information regarding him, will please communicate with the Editor, and confer a favor on his relatives.

In 14 Monthly Parts Royal Octavo, at 50 cents each.

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ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL

TO THE

**GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY:**

ILLUSTRATED,

By a Series of splendid STEEL ENGRAVINGS and WOOD CUTS, from Sketches made on the spot from Life, in 1853, expressly for this Work, by

**Frederick Piercy,**

AND CONTAINING A MAP OF THE OVERLAND PORTION OF THE JOURNEY.

EDITED BY JAMES LINFORTH.

This highly interesting Work will form a narrative of the Journey from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley, and will give Historical, Descriptive, and Statistical Information respecting the places, and the Indian Tribes on the Route, and in Utah Territory.

The mode in which the Latter-Day Saints' emigration is conducted; a review of it from the commencement; and incidental instructions to Emigrants, will constitute an early part of the Work.

The statistical information is drawn from the most authentic sources, and consequently may be relied upon. That portion of it which relates to the Latter-Day Saints, will be particularly valuable, owing to the difficulties hitherto experienced by all classes in obtaining anything accurate, from the conflicting statements which have appeared from time to time, in a great portion of the public press.

The Engravings (except the portraits of Joseph Smith, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Jedediah M. Grant, and John Smith; and Joseph Walker and Arapen, Chief of the Utah Indians) are all taken from Sketches made on the spot and from life, expressly for this Work, and will be finished in the first style of Art, presenting a detail and an accuracy rarely aimed at in similar productions.

No pains or expense has been spared to render this Work one of peculiar interest, usefulness, and beauty; and the Publisher feels confident that it will meet with that extensive patronage which can alone justify its publication.

Steel Engravings by Charles Fenn and Edwin Roffee:

New Orleans; Baton Rouge; Natchez under the Hill; Natchez on the Hill; Vicksburg; Memphis; St. Louis; Camp at Keokuk; Nauvoo; Joseph Smith, the Prophet; Hyrum Smith, from an original portrait in the possession of his family; Willard Richards, from a Daguerreotype; John Taylor; Carthage Jail; Room in which Joseph and Hyrum were imprisoned; Well against which Joseph Smith was placed and shot after his assassination; Ruins of the Temple at Nauvoo; Lucy Smith, Mother of the Prophet; Joseph Smith, Jun.; David Smith.	Entrance to Kanawville; Council Bluffs Ferry, and group of Cottonwood trees; View of the Missouri River, and Council Bluffs, from an elevation; Elk Horn River Ferry; Long Fork Ferry; Wood River; Chimney Rock; Scott's Bluffs; Fort Laramie; Independence Rock; Devil's Gate; Laramie Peak; Witches' Bluff; Great Salt Lake; Great Salt Lake City; Heber C. Kimball, from a Daguerreotype; Jedediah M. Grant, ditto John Smith, ditto President Brigham Young, also Governor of Utah Territory.
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Wood Cuts by Mason Jackson:

Emigrant Ship leaving Liverpool; Light House at the mouth of the Mississippi; Old Fort Bowie; Walnut Hills; Utah Territorial House, G. S. L. City; Costume for the Plains; Chimney Rock from the West;	Fort Bridger; A Canon in the Rocky Mountains; Tabernacle, G. S. L. City; Joseph Walker, and Arapen, brothers, and Chiefs of the Utah Indians, from original drawings by W. W. Majors.
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The First No. of the above Work was published in Liverpool, by Franklin D. Richards, in July last, and will be continued monthly until complete.

Persons wishing to obtain copies can leave their orders at our Office, No. 1184 Montgomery Street. Immediate application should be made, to enable us to forward our orders to Liverpool, and obtain them at an early date.

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WE HAVE received, and have on hand, the following works,—imported by Elder P. P. Pratt—illustrative of the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: they can be had by applying at the office of THE WESTERN STANDARD, 1184 Montgomery Street.

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Book of Mormon ..... \$2 00 Doctrine and Covenants ..... 1 50 Voice of Warning, cloth ..... 0 75 do do do ..... 1 00 do do do ..... 0 75 Key to Theology, cloth ..... 1 75 do do do ..... 1 40 do do do ..... 2 25 Spencer's Letters, cloth ..... 0 75 do do do ..... 1 00 Life of Joseph Smith, cloth ..... 1 25 do do do ..... 1 50 do do do ..... 2 00 Harp of Zion ..... 0 75 Pearl of Great Price ..... 0 50 Glances at Scripture and Reason ..... 0 40
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Livre de Mormon ..... 2 00 Une Voix d'Avertissement ..... 1 00 Le Reflecteur ..... 0 75 Les Mormons ..... 2 00 Autorite Divine ..... 0 75 De la Nouvelle ..... 10 cts. each Le Baptême ..... 0 40
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Buch Mormon ..... 2 00 Stimme der Warnung ..... 0 75 Gotliche Offenbarungen ..... 0 25
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Libro di Mormon ..... 2 00 Mormons Dag ..... 1 75
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Llyfr Mormon ..... 2 00 Athrawiaeth a Chyfarnodiad ..... 1 50 Y Ffynon a Ffawr Brys ..... 0 50 Cael ..... 1 25 Ewgrawn ..... 1 50 Pwy Yw Duw y Saint ..... 0 13 Hen Grefydd Newydd ..... 0 25 Amnerchid i Feirch ..... 0 10 Arweinydd i Seion ..... 0 10 Tystiolaethau Diwethraf i'r "Sgandall" ..... 0 15 "Romance" y Gwneid Llyfr Mormon ..... 5 cts. each Amhollogrwyd "Mormoniaeth" ..... Pa Beth yw "Mormoniaeth" ..... Beth yw "Dra Gwaledig" ..... Peidiwch a'r Gwneid ..... Y "Lleidr a'r Groes" ..... Gwahoddiad ..... Amddiffyniad y Saint ..... Llofnododd Joseph a Hyrum Smith, At dda'r Ddiwedd i'r Gwneid ..... Danlun o'r Byd Grefyddol ..... Llyfr Mormon, Ed. Diwedd .....
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Buke a Moromona ..... 2 00 Oloho Hoolahla ..... 0 10
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ABOUT PETER HOAGLAND, a young man who left Great Salt Lake City, U. T. in October 1849, for California, and has since that time been residing in various parts of the Mines.—When last heard from he was in company with a young man by the name of Samuel Fox, from the same place, in the vicinity of Nevada. Any person possessing information as to his whereabouts will confer a favor on his relatives, by communicating with the Editor.



